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abca1	3

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L2	abca1	3	L2
L1	ATP binding cassette?	7	L1

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=> d 26,60,69 bib,ab

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 105 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 135:17276 CA
TI **ATP-binding cassette** transporter A1 (ABCA1) affects total body sterol metabolism
AU Drobnik, Wolfgang; Lindenthal, Bernhard; Lieser, Bernd; Ritter, Mirko; Weber, Trudy Christiansen; Liebisch, Gerhard; Giesa, Uwe; Igel, Michael; Borsukova, Hana; Buchler, Christa; Fung-Leung, Wai Ping; Von Bergmann, Klaus; Schmitz, Gerd
CS Institute for Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
SO Gastroenterology (2001), 120(5), 1203-1211
CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085
PB W. B. Saunders Co.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Background & Aims: Members of the family of ABC transporters are involved in different processes of sterol metab., and ABCA1 was recently identified as a key regulator of high-d. lipoprotein (HDL) metab. Our aim was to further analyze the role of ABCA1 in cholesterol metab. Methods: ABCA1-deficient mice (ABCA1-/-) and wild-type mice were compared for different aspects of sterol metab. Intestinal cholesterol absorption was detd. by a dual stable isotope technique, and anal. of fecal, plasma, and tissue sterols was performed by gas chromatog./mass spectrometry. Key regulators of sterol metab. were investigated by Northern and Western blot analyses or enzyme activity **assays**. Results: ABCA1-disrupted sv129/C57BL/6 hybrid mice showed a significant redn. in intestinal cholesterol absorption. The decrease in cholesterol absorption was followed by an enhanced fecal loss of neutral sterols, whereas fecal bile acid excretion was not affected. Total body cholesterol synthesis was significantly increased, with enhanced 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase obsd. in adrenals and spleen. In addn., ABCA1-/- mice showed markedly increased concns. of cholesterol precursors in the plasma, lung, intestine, and feces. Reduced HMG-CoA reductase mRNA and enzyme activity in the liver suggest that enhanced cholesterol synthesis in ABCA1-/- mice occurs in peripheral tissues rather than the liver. Conclusions: Thec metab. of cholesterol and cholesterol precursors is markedly affected by a lack of ABCA1 function.
RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 60 OF 105 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 132:134526 CA
TI A multifunctional **ATP-binding cassette** transporter system from Vibrio cholerae transports vibriobactin and enterobactin
AU Wyckoff, Elizabeth E.; Valle, Ana-Maria; Smith, Stacey L.; Payne, Shelley M.
CS Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, and Institute for Cellular and Molecular Biology, University of Texas, Austin, TX, 78712-1095, USA
SO J. Bacteriol. (1999), 181(24), 7588-7596
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB V. cholerae uses the catechol siderophore vibriobactin for Fe transport under Fe-limiting conditions. Genes for vibriobactin transport were identified and mapped within the vibriobactin biosynthetic gene cluster. Within this genetic region, 4 genes, viuP, viuD, viuG, and viuC, were identified whose protein products have homol. to the periplasmic binding protein, the 2 integral cytoplasmic membrane proteins, and the ATPase

component, resp., of other Fe transport systems. The amino-terminal region of ViuP has homol. to a lipoprotein signal sequence, and ViuP could be labeled with [3H]palmitic acid. This suggests that ViuP is a membrane lipoprotein. The ViuPDGC system transports both vibriobactin and enterobactin in Escherichia coli. In the same **assay**, the Escherichia coli enterobactin transport system, FepBDGC, allowed the utilization of enterobactin but not vibriobactin. Although the entire viuPDGC system could complement mutations in fepB, fepD, fepG, or fepC, only viuC was able to independently complement the corresponding fep mutation. This indicates that these proteins usually function as a complex. V. cholerae strains carrying a mutation in viuP or in viuG were constructed by marker exchange. These mutations reduced, but did not completely eliminate, vibriobactin utilization. This suggests that V. cholerae contains genes in addn. to viuPDGC that function in the transport of catechol siderophores.

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L3 ANSWER 69 OF 105 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 130:234278 CA
TI **Assays** of dynamics, mechanisms, and regulation of ATP transport and release: implications for study of ABC transporter function
AU Schwiebert, Erik M.; Egan, Marie E.; Guggino, William B.
CS Department of Physiology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA
SO Methods Enzymol. (1998), 292(ABC Transporters: Biochemical, Cellular, and Molecular Aspects), 664-675
CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879
PB Academic Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB The development and use of **assays** designed to study the release of ATP that precedes its or its metabolites' extracellular agonist functions are described. Three different **assays** for studying the role of ABC transporters or other pathways in ATP transport and release are outlined. The first is a radiolabeled [.gamma.-32P]ATP release **assay** in which the transport and release of loaded radiolabeled ATP is measured and trapped as 32P-labeled glucose 6-phosphate with the help of hexokinase. The second is a nonradioactive bioassay measuring released ATP as luminescence from the luciferase-luciferin reaction. Each ATP that is released creates a photon of light that is collected by a luminometer. The third is single-channel patch-clamp anal. of excised membrane patches of cells expressing cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator in which Cl- conduction vs. ATP- conduction can be measured. (c) 1998 Academic Press.

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FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 12:20:44 ON 11 MAR 2002
L1 1622 S ATP BINDING CASSETTE#
L2 324737 S ASSAY#
L3 105 S L1 AND L2